



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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23 SEPTEMBER 1965

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1. India-Pakistan

So far, the cease-fire has been honored by both sides, but fighting has apparently increased between Indian troops and guerrillas in Indian-held Kashmir.

A clandestine radio speaking for the guerrillas declared that the "war of liberation" will continue. Indian Defense Minister Chavan, charging that Pakistan continues to infiltrate guerrillas into Kashmir, has warned that operations to liquidate the "infiltrators" will be stepped up.

Ambassador McConaughy believes that the infiltration problem will remain a major one in the coming months, particularly as it relates to the withdrawal of "all armed personnel" under the Security Council resolution.

Neither the Indians nor the Pakistanis have shown any readiness to withdraw those troops which each had over the other's border when the fighting subsided. The Pakistanis, in fact, seem to be coupling political progress on the Kashmir issue with any troop withdrawals.

Prime Minister Shastri has formally accepted Moscow's invitation to meet with President Ayub in Soviet territory in an attempt to reconcile their differences. Ayub had already accepted the Soviet offer "in principle."

The first tentative signs of a relaxation in Chinese Communist military alert status north of the Indian border were noted

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2. Rumania

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3. Greece

Even before it has been voted into office there are signs of friction within the Stephanopoulos group and there has already been one shift in cabinet assignments, in an effort to reduce dissatisfaction within the unstable government coalition.

The confidence vote is still expected this weekend. Even if Stephanopoulos gets by, the chances of a truly viable government seem almost nil.

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4. Arab States

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5. North Vietnam

The Hanoi regime released an official memorandum today setting down its latest line on negotiations. It is the fullest statement of North Vietnamese policy since Premier Pham Van Dong's four-point proposal in April.

The paper contains no new proposals, but it leaves an impression of greater flexibility in comparison to past pronouncements on settling the war. In particular, Hanoi appears to be concentrating on those areas where it feels there is room for further explorations with the US.

The memorandum omits some of the conditions for negotiations contained in earlier North Vietnamese proposals. The significance of this is still unclear, but the memorandum is undergoing further analysis and a full report will be forthcoming.

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6. Iraq

The Iraqi military factions seem to have returned to their barracks for the moment, but the new government that has just been formed is weak and unlikely to survive for long.

It will probably try to steer a middle course between the rival pro- and anti-Egyptian factions within the military establishment. No significant policy changes are likely.

The new defense minister, retired General Uqaili, is the only member of the new cabinet who has earned a reputation for ability, intelligence, and honesty. Our embassy considers him "a strong figure and a man to watch."

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